

HONGKONG

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1894.

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

3743

7 MAY 1894

MURRS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND
THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$1,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$251,093.15

BANKERS:

CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, PRINCE'S STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES:
PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST,
ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS
and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained
on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange
business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [130]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL \$1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED \$1,125,000

BANKERS:

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT
ACCOUNTS at the Rate of a per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 Months 5 per cent.

" 6 " 4 "

" 3 " 3 "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1893. [20]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorized Capital \$1,000,000

Subscribed Capital \$500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

D. Gillies, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.

Chan Kit Shan, Esq. Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.

H. Stolterfoth, Esq.

Chief Manager,

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches:—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and
Amoy.

BANKERS:

The Commercial Bank of Scotland.

Part's Banking Co. and The Alliance Bank (Ld.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1893. [17]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF

POSTAGE STAMPS,
ON

TUESDAY next, May 8th, 1894.

AT SALE ROOMS, 17, PRAYA CENTRAL,
commencing at 2.45 P.M.

A QUANTITY OF

INDIAN STATES AND PERSIAN POSTAGE
STAMPS.

On View from Monday.

No Catalogues.

SALE TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

A. E. SKEELS & Co.,
Auctioneers, &c.

Offices, 17, Praya Central,
Hongkong, 4th May, 1894. [546]

FOR SALE
BY
AUCTION,
AT THE
SHANGHAI BAZAAR,
ON
TUESDAY next, the 8th May, 1894.
To dissolve a Partnership.

THE WELL-KNOWN RACING PONY
“DARE DEVIL.”

This Pony was measured 130 hands at
Shanghai, but ran as 12.3 at the last Hongkong
Race.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1894. [544]

FOR SALE
BY
PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT SHANGHAI,
ON
TUESDAY, the 8th of May, 1894.

THE RACE PONY.

“FIREFLY.”

The following are his performances:—Shang-
hai Spring Meeting, 1893, won the Jockey and
Concord Cup, and in the Exchange Plate.

Autumn Meeting, 1893, won the Criterion
Stake, the Shanghai S. Leger (from a field of 12),

and ran 3rd in the Champions. At Shanghai
Spring Meeting, 1894, ran 3rd in the Criterion
Stake (won in 2 mins. 48 secs), the Shanghai
Stake and the Part-Mutual Cup,

“FIREFLY” a handsome grey pony
standing 13 hands high.

Hongkong, and May, 1894. [537]

Notices of Firms.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

DURING the absence of the Undersigned,
Mr. DOUGLAS JONES will Act as
Secretary of the Society.

By Order of the Board.

N. J. EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1894. [532]

Insurances.

THE STANDARD.

ENDOWMENT

ASSURANCE.

1. AMONG THE MANY ADVANT-

AGES of this form of Assurance, the

following may be mentioned:—

(a) It secures an Immediate Provision

for wife and family or other rela-

tives in event of early death.

(b) It provides a Fund for Retirement.

(c) It supplies an excellent Investment

for the regular accumulation of

small fixed sums of money.

(d) The Surrender and loan values are

larger than under ordinary Policies.

2. AFTER THE POLICY HAS BEEN

THREE YEARS IN FORCE—

should the Policy-holder wish to dis-

continue future payments—he will

be entitled to receive, on application,

a FREE PAID-UP POLICY for a

proportionate amount of the Sum

Assured, as explained in the Pro-

puctus.

Full particulars on application.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,

Agents,

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1894. [747]

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY OF

NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept

FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on

favorable terms.

Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal

to that paid by the local Offices.

S. J. DAVID & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1894. [435]

THE TOKYO MARINE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—TOKIO, JAPAN.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,200,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$600,000

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE \$400,000

RESERVE FUND, 30th June, 1893 \$548,551

SPECIAL RESERVE, Do \$134,997

TOTAL RESERVE \$683,648

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above

Company, are prepared to accept RISKS

AT CURRENT RATES:

For the MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

K. FUKUI, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1894. [485]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,

LIMITED.

LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,

&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world

payable at any of its Agents.

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1893. [180]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,

(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 } \$839,333.33

EQUAL TO } \$839,333.33

RESERVE FUND } \$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. LO YEKU MOON, Esq.

LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER-HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken

at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the

World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1893. [187]

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed

HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,150 feet

above sea-level, has just been thoroughly

redecorated, renovated and refurbished, and a

NEW WING has been built, which commands

magnificent Views of the Harbour and mainland

of China.

SUMMER RATES,

(FROM MAY 1ST TO OCTOBER 31st).

One person, per day \$4.00

One person, per week 25.00

One person, per month from \$70 to 85.00

Married couple (occupying one room

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & CO., LTD.

WARM CLOTHES.

THESE will all be spoilt before next cold weather unless properly taken care of.

NAPHTHALINE

is the best thing to keep away Moths, &c., and prevent clothes smelling musty.

FIFTY CENTS PER TIN.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED, VICTORIA DISPENSARY, Hongkong, 6th April, 1894.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

On and after the 1st April, 1894, the Prices of our WINES and SPIRITS will be as follows:-

P O R T.

(For Invalids and general Use.)

B Vintage, superior quality, Red Capsule \$14.40

C Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule 16.30

D Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled) 20.40

Port after removal should be stored for a month before use. Wine required for drinking at once should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out. These wines are too well known to need comment.

Simple bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony, or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

S H E R R Y.

B Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule \$10.80

C Manzanilla, Pale, Natural Sherry, White Capsule 12.00

C C Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule 12.00

D Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice Old Wine, White Seal Capsule 14.40

E Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled) 20.40

B, C, and C are excellent dinner wines for invalids and delicate stomachs. D and E are after dinner wines of a very superior vintage. A are true Xeres wines.

Simple bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony, or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

C L A R E T.

B St. Estephe, Red Capsule \$6.96 7.50

C St. Julien, Red Capsule 9.00 9.60

D Lat. Rose, Red Capsule 12.96 13.92

Salente Foy 7.20 7.92

Cussas 9.60 10.42

Chateau d'Anglade 13.20 14.40

Chateau Haut-Blion Larivet 18.60 19.20

Chateau Mouton d'Armailhac 21.00 22.20

Our Clarettes, including the lowest priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape, and are not artificially made from raisins and currants, as is generally the case with cheap wines.

Simple bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony, or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

H O C K.

Nierstein \$2.00

Rudesheimer 2.00

Hockheimer 2.00

BURGUNDY.

Gablis, white wine 15.00

Meursault, superior white wine 18.00

Volnay, very superior red wine 32.00 33.20

Simple bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony, or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

W H I S K Y.

SCOTCH—

A Thorne's Blend, White Capsule \$10.80

B Watson's Glenlivet Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark 10.80

C Watson's Ableforth-Glenlivet, Red Capsule with Name and Trade Mark 12.00

D Watson's H K D Blend of the Finest Scotch M. & B. Whiskies, Violet Capsule 14.40

E Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule 15.00

Daniel Crawford's finest Very Old Scotch Whisky 14.40

Intimations.

Our lowest priced Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. We recommend our customers not to be deterred by the lowness of price from trying them all. For a soda-whisky, Thorne's Blend and Watson's Glenlivet are equal to any. Ableforth-Glenlivet is a very old Peat Whisky, (Smoky) that could not be equalled in stock at the price. D and E are too well known to need comment.

IRISH—

A John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule \$12.00

B John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule 15.00

C John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule 18.00

All these are very fine and old. C has been stocked in Hongkong in word for 20 years, there being little sale for Irish Whisky in the Colony.

AMERICAN—

Genuine Bourbon Whisky, Fine Old, Red Capsule with Name and Trade Mark \$15.00

Simple bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony, or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

G I N.

A Fine Old Torn, White Capsule \$7.20

B Fine, Unsweetened, White Capsule 7.20

R U M.

Fine Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule \$15.00

Good Leeward Island 6.00

Good Leeward Island, \$1.50 per Gallon

Simple bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony, or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

L I Q U E U R S.

Benedictine, Maraschino, Curacao, H-erling's Cherry Cordial, Chartreuse, Dr. Siegen's Angostura Bitters, &c.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Hongkong, 10th March, 1894.

B R I T.

On the 3rd instant, at Mutley, Plymouth, South Devon, the wife of CHANTREY INCHBALD, of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1894.

THE CONSTITUTION OF HONGKONG.

At the annual general meeting of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce held on the 8th April, 1892, the Chairman, Mr. E. MACKINTOSH, local head of the firm of BURKE & SWICK, made some very pointed references to the (then) newly enacted law commonly cal'd Kswick's Share Ordinance, which had avowedly owed its existence mainly to Mr. J. J. Kswick, present Chairman of the Chamber and local head of JARDINE, MATTHEW & CO. It was pretty openly hinted at the time that Mr. Kswick was largely interested in stock speculations and that fact was thought by many to have directly influenced his action in the Legislature. What Mr. MACKINTOSH said was—

This proposal was fully discussed at a large meeting of members of this Chamber, specially convened. The result showed a strong majority was opposed to the proposed Legis. law, yet the Government declined to accept the opinion of those whose practical knowledge should have been a sufficient guide to them. They passed the measure, without amendment of any kind, a measure which, I have no hesitation in saying, for the purpose for which it was intended, has no parallel in the United Kingdom nor its Colonies. Now, what is the result of that legislation by the light of the present day? What, most of us, I imagine, suspected. The legislation did not emanate from any real desire to curb gambling, but was actually the result of a combination of one powerful clique against another, both deeply interested in share traffic, one trying to "corner" the other. I don't want to touch old scores; those who know their own bitterness and any attempt on my part to expose them to public gaze would be congenial; I only deeply regret that the interregnum Government then in office had not looked farther ahead.

When this speech was delivered, Mr. Kswick was away, seriously ill, suffering from insomnia, or from the effects of a bad "corner," or from some cause or other. Since then, at last year's meeting of the Chamber, slight reference was made to the master by Mr. BURKE-IRVING, Mr. Kswick's successor, but nothing of any importance has ever been said, yet, one way or the other; the two principals, the "Ewo" and "Taikoo" taipans, have never referred to the subject, nor have they met in public. But they must at the annual general meeting of the Chamber next Friday, and that's why we reprint this little reminder.

Intimations.

our own affairs in our own way, without touching Imperial policy in the least, and the Secretary of State can continue to supervise and retain his power of veto. Aliens ought to have representatives, though not necessarily a majority—we have already one Chinese on the Council and two on the Sanitary Board. As to how a revised constitution would "pan out" we feel certain it would work infinitely better than the present one; anyhow its results could not be worse, for worse there never was in all this wicked, weary, discontented world.

Incidentally it may be worthy of note that two of the present unofficial members of the Council, the only two who do not profess to be elected in any shape or form, have demonstrated their unrepresentativeness by not signing the present petition to the House of Commons in favour of a reformed constitution, which has the eager support of fully nine out of every ten residents and ratepayers. There is no need to mention names—such facts are sure to be sufficiently well known in a small community like Hongkong; but of these two, one is the most notorious toady and servile tuff-hunter that ever played up to his official patrons, while the other is under a heavy cloud cast over him publicly by the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and never yet disipated, an imputation which cannot but nullify his every public act and declaration. In making these remarks we are not actuated by the feeling that the two mentioned are opposed to us on the present question; facts are facts, and these were never lost from view even when (e.g. in the recent discussion on official salaries as affected by the silver question) the Member for JARDINE's and the Member for Opium were with us. This constitutes practically the only opposition to the cause of enfranchisement in Hongkong; and we are pleased to learn that the pair do not carry a dozen men with them, so that for all they can do the movement is bound to succeed.

MACKINTOSH VERSUS KESWICK.

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TELEGRAMS.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

LONDON, May 3rd.

The debate on the French Budget was not productive of much discussion. The "Triple Alliance" was referred to as being rather defensive and peaceful, as it is the wish of Europe to avert a general war.

Overseas to exclude all danger of war, and there is nothing in the Alliance to prevent France and Germany from uniting.

There is no real danger of war, and there is nothing in the Alliance to prevent France and Germany from uniting.

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GOLD leaf, when beaten into a sheet of the thickness of $\frac{1}{1000}$ of an inch, appears to be of a beautiful green when held up to the light. Such sheets are really semi-transparent.

The villa of the Japanese War Minister, Count Oyama, at Sendagoya, near Tokyo, was broken into a few days ago, and about \$10,000 worth of gold rings, bracelets, pistols, and other things stolen.

The Mission steam-launch *Day Spring* will call alongside vessels hoisting code pennant C, between 9 and 10.30 a.m., on Sunday, to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning about 12.30 p.m.

MAX O'RELL says that when the French peasant girl goes to service she pays a visit to the savings bank every month when she gets her wages; an English or American servant girl gets a new hat and is photographed in it!

The *Japan Gazette* says that such gold ores have been found at Mayumidani and Hatchodani, in Fukuoka-ken. An application has been made for a mining lot of 101,820 taels at Mayumidani and of 98,523 taels at Hatchodani.

HAD BEEN to Chicago—Teacher (in a physiology lesson)—The next process in digestion is called chymification. During this the food is turned around and around in the stomach. Tommy Tiddler—Please, sir! Is that what they call the *dans le ventre*?

It is well known that Queen Victoria is an excellent pianist, with a remarkably correct ear. The Baroness Bloomfield, in her "Reminiscences," relates how on one occasion the Queen asked her to sing, and she, with fear and trembling, sang one of Giulini's famous arias, but omitted the tremor at the end. The Queen's quick ear immediately detected the omission, and, smilingly, her Majesty said to Lady Normanby, the singer's sister, "Does not your sister, like, Lady Normanby?" To which that lady promptly replied: "Oh, yes, madam, she is shaking all over."

Apropos of the value of ball bearings in the reduction of friction, an American paper reports that a street car, which was equipped with the latest inventions in ball bearings, was drawn a distance of several hundred feet by one man tugging gently at three strands of ordinary sewing-thread attached to the car. Perhaps a more interesting experiment was that of a carriage manufacturer in the West, who put another style of ball bearings upon the wheels of a large coach to which four horses were ordinarily hitched. Then he took a trained dog and harnessed and hitched him to the pole, when the dog drew a huge coach easily around the yard!

If the Japanese politicians and native press are well informed (says the *Gazette*) Treaty Revision is right at hand. They assert with wonderful asseveration, and that in a few months at the farthest the British citizens in Japan will find themselves bound hand and foot and cast into the furnace of Japanese jurisdiction. The substance of Consular control will be banished for the shadow of residence in the interior. Yet no one wants residence in the interior. There is no greater trade to be done there, and if foreigners are precluded from holding land, the same permission to roam at will is valuable. For unless we are of the Snodgrass temperament and are irritated by passports, we can easily go where we please. If the rumours are true, we shall look for a general exodus, and the measure which is to extend trade will in reality suppress it.

Thus a writer in *Temple Bar* on taxation in Great Britain—Birth is taxed, marriage is taxed, death is taxed. Commodities are taxed, manufacturers are taxed, trades are taxed, houses are taxed, incomes are taxed. We are taxed for our bullion. If we are prosperous enough to keep one, we are taxed for our footman, groom or gardener. The carriage we keep is taxed, the cab we hire is taxed, the railway train we travel by is taxed. The house dog is taxed, and so also is the heraldic device on our coat of arms. All these, and they are but a few of the taxes that exist, are mostly Imperial taxes for the purpose of government—some of them, however, are assigned to the County Councils. There are also local rates, which are but local taxes for the poor, county council, police, voting list, street-lighting, paving, watering, etc., sewers, school board and vestry, householders, lodgers, married or single men, women and children, are all taxed in some form or other, for taxation is devised to reach every one.

TWO Russians engineers, Novitski and Potskirevskiy, are, observes a London contemporary, said to be in treaty with the English Admiralty for raising the line-of-battle ship *Victoria*, which was sunk off the coast of Asia Minor on June 22nd, 1893. The engineers tested their contemplated method last August by raising a sunken boat in the Weichsel, near Warsaw. The boat lay at a depth of nine metres (thirty feet) and the engineers sent down divers with two waterproof balloons, which were fastened to the sides of the boat, and then inflated with air. The success of the experiment prompted them to the more ambitious enterprise of raising the *Victoria*. Her displacement is 10,470 tons, and they propose to raise her by means of ten balloons, each with a cubic content of 1,700 cubic metres of air. The prime difficulty of the undertaking lies in the fact that the *Victoria* lies at a depth of 138 metres, which gives a calculated pressure of fourteen atmospheres. This difficulty is proposed to be overcome by means of a diving-chamber sufficiently strong to support the pressure, and so contrived that the divers will be able to attach the balloons to the wreck without leaving the chamber. There is nothing new in the proposal; the submarine engineer, Wilhelm Bauer, in 1863, by means of air-balloons, raised the steamship *Ludwig*, which had gone down in the Rogen Sea in 1861.

MANY people believe, says the *N.Y. Maritime Register*, that lawyers make the best legislators. This belief is probably based upon the fact that the training of a lawyer fits him specially for legislative work, that he needs only to be interested as to what his constituents want, in the same way that he receives instructions from clients, in order to make out a better showing than the principals could. The theory is entirely wrong in that there is no similarity between a legislative body and a court of law. Lawyers should be able to speak better and to draw up a bill better than other men, but beyond that they possess no more advantages over any other man as a legislator. In fact their calling makes them in many cases less suited for the position. Their knowledge upon special subjects is limited entirely to their instructions and must be superficial. It is for that reason a Congress composed largely of lawyers is not well fitted to legislate upon matters of commerce or finance. It is for that reason so little legislation beneficial to American shipping has been passed. It is not to be expected that a lot of lawyers can discuss or legislate upon the intricate questions relating to shipping, as well as satisfactorily as ship-owners, ship-builders, or merchants. It is here that one great mistake has been made with regard to our shipping affairs, that no men really representative of these interests have been sent to Congress. Too much lawyer has brought about too much bad law.

"FRANCLILLON!"

There was a moderate attendance at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, last night, when the dramatized version of Dumas' *francillon* was put on the boards. There is no accu¹ of a fast actress, and this hysterical rubbishy drama does seem to suit the public taste to an incomprehensible extent. Structurally the play is a perfect ideal, for it consists of a simple and effective plot, supporting dialogue of unusual brilliancy; but it is a contradictory sort of brilliance, for whilst the dramatic passages rise to magnificent heights, they are always instantly plunged in the deepest bathos by cold-blooded specimens of that *dead* cynicism which has become the dry rot of the French nation, killing all that is vigorous and best worth preserving. The story turns on the jealousy of a wife, who secretly follows her husband to the scenes of revelry supposed to be the monopoly of bachelorhood; she watches him go into a private room at the *Maison d'Or* with a fashionable beauty of doubtful reputation, and she in revenge at once "takes on" the first male creature available, goes into the adjoining private room, and follows her husband's programme as far as she can ascertain it. That is just the point—as to how far the thing goes. Next day she tells her husband all about it, and in a succession of highly sensational scenes of really thrilling vigour she denounces him, and his cold immorality, whereby a husband may be disinherited without any of the shame that would fall on a disloyal wife. Finally it turns out that, after all, her escape with the other man was an innocent affair, and stopped short of—well, it may be well said outright—the act of adultery.

This extreme school of *fin de siècle* drama appears to be favourably viewed by the public on the whole, as it is no use saying any more about it. But if we must have morbid hysterics, let us be sure to have it diluted with burlesque, which effectively soaks the cream of the sensationalism. Mrs. Potter, as the wronged wife, reached the very acme of tragic passion; but Mrs. Bellamy's plump lines came in and made her ridiculous every line. That was the spirit of the author's conception, and it is carried out to perfection. It is a pity that such splendid acting should be thrown away on such a farce.

The other parts in the piece are little more than lay-figures; but all the actors, particularly Mrs. Crofton, Miss Booth, and Mr. Smart, contrived to display considerable talent, far above the average to which Eastern playgoers are accustomed. They should, however, remember that if French names are not to be pronounced in an Anglicized form the "h" should never be aspirated.

To-night Zola's "Therese Raquin" will be given, and on Monday "In Society." The company will go to Canton on Tuesday, and return on Thursday, when Mrs. Potter impersonates *Camille* in the City Hall Theatre, followed by a farewell performance of "She Stoops to Conquer" next Saturday. The Company propose to leave for the north immediately afterwards.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA AT POKFULAM.

On the 31st March last, an outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle owned by the Hongkong Dairy Farm Company, Limited, was reported in the *Telegraph*, and since then our statements have been as fully endorsed as they have been appreciated by the general public, in whose interest the true state of affairs at the Company's Pokfulam establishment was exposed. For a time it was thought that the disease had been thoroughly stamped out, but from more recent outbreaks it is manifest that such was not the case despite the vigorous action taken by the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon. Only four days ago, two of the Dairy Farm Company's cows developed unmistakable symptoms of pleuro-pneumonia and are now in a very bad condition. However, since these cases were reported no others have occurred either at Pokfulam or in any other part of the Colony. And it is more or less reassuring to learn from reliable sources that not only has the disease disappeared from the Chinese dairies, but that those Chinese dairymen, including the Dairy Farm Company's protégé Cheong Kee, who recently removed their cattle to the mainland of China, because they feared the energetic Government "Vet," would cause them to be killed, will not be allowed to re-import their cattle until they obtain permission from the Sanitary Board to do so, and then none will be landed until they have been inspected by the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon. This, it would appear, is the first practical step taken in the direction of establishing a quarantine station for dairy cattle in the colony, in which all newly imported cattle, including those of the Dairy Farm Company, will have to be detained until they are declared "passe" by the responsible authorities—a reform sadly needed, and one that should have been accomplished many years ago.

While on the subject of the fresh outbreak of disease at Pokfulam, it should be stated that the Dairy Farm Company's cattle are alone under scientific supervision, and are not otherwise kept an eye on by local dairymen, and very rightly, enjoyed we believe, to do their duty and feed caught. From these facts, it should appear clear that the Dairy Farm is not especially favoured, and that it is neither more nor less under special supervision than are the other dairies in Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS ANNUAL INSPECTION.

The most charitable course is to say nothing when you cannot say pleasant things, and we have intended to let the volunteers alone; but a military correspondent writes pointing out numerous inaccuracies in the *China Mail's* report, published in Thursday's issue of that practically moribund sheet, of the annual inspection of the Hongkong Volunteer Corp., which took place on the 21st March. In the course of his remarks our correspondent states: "It was the Senior Subaltern who brought the Field Battery into action, and not Lieut. Denson as stated in the *Mail*. As the Maxim gun can only be fired with half ammunition, owing to there not being sufficient recoil to work the metalic gear when 'blank' is used, the statement of the *Mail* that the Maxim then came into action, and (in default of blank ammunition) went through the form of firing is manifestly misleading, for blank cartridges are not used in the course of Maxim drill. The 'obstinate' note referred to by your esteemed contemporary was 'Colonel Macdonald's mount' a shaggy half-starved brute that evidently wanted to get home and have a feed of his stall-litter. The *Mail*, with its accustomed causion, does not mention the name of the officer mounted on the 'obstinate.'

smoke," possibly fearing to offend." He also refers to the silly, child-like sniveling of the *Mail* man about the H. K. V. A. uniform, relative to which he says, "the heavy cumbersome-looking and totally unserviceable uniform might well be discarded." With a uniform such as the Maxim now wear, drill may be carried on at all seasons; and it seems folly to waste the Colony's money on four suits per man when one or two of the Maxim pattern would manifestly be more useful and uniform. I'd fads as to assimilating the uniform to that of the regulars ought not to apply to one branch more than the other. Can it be that, as the 7-pdr. would be utterly useless against the ship and boat guns of to-day, this dowdy blue-and-red is retained to enable the Field Battery men, when outclassed and annihilated, to "law (sic) like warriors taking their rest?" And our correspondent pertinently asks: "What about Volunteer officers who have had to spend upwards of \$500 on their kits?" and he adds "the R.A. uniform is a well known one and carries with it a distinctive mark, so as Artillery Volunteers it is only reasonable that we should wear here the same sort of uniform as our comrades do at home. It is clear that the *Crawling Snail's* correspondent has had but little time to spend much coin on his kit, or maybe he is too confoundedly mean to do so."

The rest of the *Mail's* correspondence on this subject is set down as "R.O.T.," which it doubtless is.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The following telegrams from our San Francisco exchanges were "crowded out" of last night's issue:—

PARIS, April 6th.

The ball-room of the British Embassy was crowded yesterday afternoon to hear Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) read for the benefit of the American and English schools. He read several selections from his writings, which were highly appreciated by his audience.

WASHINGTON, April 6th.

Representative Sampson of Kansas is preparing a joint resolution proposing the co-operation of the United States and Canada in building canals connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean.

Over 150 Democratic members of the House to-day made a request of Chairman Holman of the Democratic Caucus Committee for a caucus on the State back question next Thursday.

The following nominations have been sent to the Senate: Lucius R. Woodward of California, to be Commissioner in and for the district of Alaska, to reside at Juneau.

Discouraging reports come from the Consular agent at Castellamare Italy, as to the enormous wine crop. The grape crop is so abundant in many districts that there are not barrels and demijohns sufficient to hold the juice, and the cisterns are filled with wine. The great French wine crop, by reducing the market in that country for Italian wines, will compel large exports to other countries.

NEW YORK, April 6th.

Angelo DeNoce, indicted for counterfeiting, at his place, was sentenced to 15 years in the *Alcatraz* by Justice of the Peace. The *Telegraph*, and since then our statements have been as fully endorsed as they have been appreciated by the general public, in whose interest the true state of affairs at the Company's Pokfulam establishment was exposed. For a time it was thought that the disease had been thoroughly stamped out, but from more recent outbreaks it is manifest that such was not the case despite the vigorous action taken by the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon. Only four days ago, two of the Dairy Farm Company's cows developed unmistakable symptoms of pleuro-pneumonia and are now in a very bad condition. However, since these cases were reported no others have occurred either at Pokfulam or in any other part of the Colony. And it is more or less reassuring to learn from reliable sources that not only has the disease disappeared from the Chinese dairies, but that those Chinese dairymen, including the Dairy Farm Company's protégé Cheong Kee, who recently removed their cattle to the mainland of China, because they feared the energetic Government "Vet," would cause them to be killed, will not be allowed to re-import their cattle until they obtain permission from the Sanitary Board to do so, and then none will be landed until they have been inspected by the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon. This, it would appear, is the first practical step taken in the direction of establishing a quarantine station for dairy cattle in the colony, in which all newly imported cattle, including those of the Dairy Farm Company, will have to be detained until they are declared "passe" by the responsible authorities—a reform sadly needed, and one that should have been accomplished many years ago.

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CONNELLSVILLE, April 6th.

Everything is quiet in the coke region. Further trouble may occur, but the operators claim the backbone of the strike is broken. A number of plants are now operating.

The strikers do not think the strike is broken, and are recovering from the confusion caused by the arrest of their leaders. The strikers say that when fully recovered the strike will be resumed with vigour.

ROME, April 6th.

One hundred and fifteen thousand Spanish pilgrims are expected in Rome, and the Pope has decided that the services in connection with the beatification of Juan de Aylia Diego Diaz shall be held at St. Peter's, which has not been the scene of a similar ceremony since 1870. The Pope, on April 12th, will give audience to the pilgrims in the Basilica.

The Consistory for the recognizing of the Bishops and for the creation of Cardinals is to be held on June 18th. The Public Consistory, at which the new Cardinals will receive their hats, will be held on June 21st.

VENICE, April 6th.

Extensive preparations are being made to celebrate the meeting here of King Humbert of Italy and Emperor William of Germany. The programme of festivities includes a grand illumination, a soiree and a state banquet, at which eighty guests will be entertained. It is considered probable that King Humbert will next go to Venice and visit Queen Victoria.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6th.

A prominent lawyer of the city has an elephant on his hands, not the figurative article, but a real, live elephant. It came about this way: Davis' circus has been exhibiting in the lower portion of this city. Business has been bad, and the employes' salaries became in arrears. The people had to live and the animals had to be fed, consequently money must be had. Davis, in his trouble, consulted the lawyer, who agreed to advance the necessary funds, taking the elephant as security. What is bothering the attorney just at present is what to do with the beast, as it is eating him out of house and home.

HOMESTEAD, Penn., April 6th.

The Homesteaders became excited over the speeches of Coxey and Brown, and a number of recruits were obtained here. It is estimated 5,000 men camped over night in the ice-houses.

Several members were discharged for quarreling over a sack of tobacco.

ST. LOUIS, April 6th.

General Frye and his men were forced to leave the city. They have stopped outside the limits to await developments, as the railroad won't carry them. The men are practically without food.

LONDON, April 7th.

The *Engineer* prints to-day a copy of a letter received from the United States declaring the Washington Government was anxious to obtain information about the new war-ships now being built for the British Government. The United States Government so about it in such a quiet way, it is difficult to detect them, says the *Engineer*.

The letter tells how the Yarrow Ship-building Company refused information concerning the new boilers intended for the torpedo-destroyer *Havoc* to an American official, who thereupon set to work and within six weeks had the plans of everything the Yarrow Company had ever made. It is declared that Englishmen and Americans in England are supplying such information that even the lines of the English yacht destined to compete for America's Cup were in the hands of American designers before American ship-builders began to build the American Cup defender. The *Engineer* says that it officially withholds a paragraph referring to the Chief Engineer of certain yards used for building men-of-war, as it is not advisable to publish the statement.

The *Statist*, in sketching the history of the silver market since 1888, concludes that the recent fall in the price of silver was due to panic, and that recovery is inevitable if the Indian mints are re-opened, perhaps to 36. But the *Statist* adds the extent of this depends on whether India will resume buying on the usual scale.

NEW YORK, April 7th.

Mrs. Cornelia Francis Costa of this city, who died on Sunday, left a will providing that her entire estate of \$1,000,000 be devoted exclusively to the construction of a mausoleum in Woodlawn Cemetery. The relatives will probably contest.

VENICE, April 7th.

Emperor William of Germany arrived on board the German war-ship *Von der Tann*. King Humbert went out to meet the Emperor, and remained in conversation twenty minutes. The usual salutes were exchanged.

BOSTON, April 7th.

The *Traveler* of this city, which has been a earnest advocate of the Nicaragua Canal, recently sent out letters to the Governors of various States and more prominent members of Congress asking their opinions of the value of the canal to this country, and whether the Government should construct and control the water-way. Answers have been received from thirty-one Governors and forty members of Congress, and were printed to-day.

MONTREAL, April 7th.

A correspondent in Rio Grande do Sul sends word that Admiral Mello's fleet, which sailed from Desterro yesterday to meet Peixoto's squadron, forced the bar of Rio Grande in the afternoon. Soon the fleet was in front of the city, and the big guns of the *Aquidabam* and *República* were brought into action. The city of Rio Grande was bombarded, and was still under fire when the dispatch was sent. The forces which had been landed from the transports were sent ahead and will attack Porto Allegro.

General Tavares has resigned the command of the revolutionary forces in Rio Grande do Sul.

General Gutiérrez Saravia has been proclaimed chief of the revolutionary forces.

A dispatch from Santome announced the defeat of President Peixoto's garrison near São Bento. The revolutionary forces surprised the loyal troops and blew up the fort where they were quartered. The slaughter resulting was terrible. All of the loyal troops who escaped took refuge in Argentina.

MONTREAL, April 7th.

